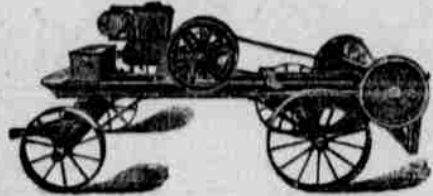


## Our Engine Prices Are Lower Than Last Year

yet raw materials and labor are higher. Wise buyers are taking advantage of this situation, as prices later on naturally must be higher.

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Small Engines  
Large Engines  
Any Horse-power

Write us or see C. E. Seales, our general agent at Barre, or J. L. Arkley, Barre. Send for our catalog D, and state whether you are interested in wood-sawing outfits or gasoline engines, or both.

BRACKETT, SHAW & LUNT CO.

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#### Peaceful Penetration.

Recent developments in the way of making United States influence felt in the region of the Caribbean are hardly in accord with President Wilson's "hands-off" attitude as shown in Mexico, but the American public can afford to forget the inconsistency and applaud recent steps taken toward building a strength that is necessary if this country is to stand by the Monroe doctrine.

The treaty with Haiti, establishing a protectorate and providing for a native police force officered by Americans, has as its primary purpose the removal of Haiti from the range of European complaint and interference, much as Cuba is already removed. The treaty with Nicaragua, also recently ratified, gives us by purchase the perpetual lease of the Nicaraguan canal route, and two islands suitable for naval stations; besides establishing the United States as a neighbor with a right to feel interested in the progress of Nicaraguan events. Purchase

of the Danish West Indies is likely to be the next step of extending our interests in a neighborhood that has become doubly important since the building of the Panama canal.

"Imperialism" is the cry raised by those who would keep the arms and the influence of the United States within our own continental borders. And it is imperialism, indeed, if the desire to protect ourselves by protecting surrounding territory can be called imperialism. Perhaps the Monroe doctrine itself is founded upon a creed of imperialism. No one knows quite what it is, how strong it is, or why. We do know that its principles have helped this and the other American republics to grow and thrive, and we are beginning to defend it by stronger means than holiday boasts.—Boston Journal.

Saturday is bargain day at Vaughan's.

See the new middle waists at the Vaughan Store.

### SUNDAY SERVICES AT THE CHURCHES

TIMES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP AND SUBJECTS OF SERMONS

Swedish Mission at Foresters' Hall—Preaching service at 7 p. m. All welcome.

Swedish Mission on Brook Street—Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Service at 7 p. m.

Mission Union Sunday School, South Barre—Meets Sunday at 3 p. m. There will be no preaching service.

Christian Science Church—Service at 10:45 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 7:30. To these services all are welcome. The reading-room is open Tuesday and Friday from 2 to 4 p. m. 7 Summer street.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—Sunday school convenes at 2:30 p. m. and regular services at 3:30 p. m. in Foresters' hall. Everybody is welcome. No collection.

Berlin Congregational Church—Frank Blomfield, pastor. Morning service at 10:45; topic of address, "The Dignity of Labor and the Duty of Citizenship." Sunday school at noon. Young people's meeting at 7:30 p. m.

St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church, Westerville—W. J. M. Beattie, rector. Evening prayer and sermon at 3 o'clock. Sunday school at 2 o'clock. No early service. Service on Thursday evening at 7:15. Choir rehearsal after service.

Church of the Good Shepherd—W. J. M. Beattie, rector. Holy communion and

sermon at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 11:00. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 o'clock. Mrs. Isabella Cantlay Hall will sing an anthem and an offertory solo at the evening service. Ash Wednesday—Holy communion and address at 10:30 a. m. Evening prayer and address at 7:30. Friday evening prayer and address at 7:30.

East Barre Congregational Church—James Ramage, pastor. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m.; sermon topic, "Vermont—Looking Backward and Forward." Sunday school at 11:45. Christian Endeavor service at 7 p. m.

Presbyterian Church—Edgar Crossland, pastor. Morning service at 10:30; subject of sermon, "Christian Citizenship." Sunday school at noon. Union service in the Barre opera house at 7 p. m. for a no-license rally. A local business man, doctor, lawyer, artisan and minister will each speak 10 minutes. Everybody welcome. Monday, at 7:30 p. m., the regular monthly meeting of the men's club; subject, "Church Finances," to be introduced by William Hurry. Refreshments will be served at the close. Thursday at 7 p. m., mid-week meeting; subject, "Christians as Forerunners for Christ."

Salvation Army—Open-air service this evening at Depot square at 7:30. Free and easy meeting in hall at 8. Sunday services—Sunday school at 1:30. Open-air service at 2:30. Christians' praise meeting at 3. Young people's legion meeting at 8. Open-air service at 7:30. Great salvation meeting at 8. The meetings this week-end will be led by our own officer, Ensign Platt. Everybody heartily welcome to these services.

Universalist Church—John R. Reardon, minister. Public worship and sermon at 10:30. At the request of the Woman's club, the pastor will take for his subject, "The Rights of Children." Owing

to the no-license rally to be held in the opera house at 7, the evening service at the church will be omitted. We trust all our people will attend the no-license rally at 7. At the Sunday morning service, Prof. W. A. Wheaton will play "Prelude to Faust" (Gounod) and "Allegro Maestoso" (Volkmann). The quartet will sing, "Thou Wilt Keep Him in Perfect Peace" (West) and "Take Me, O My Father, Take Me" (Gilder). Offertory solo, "In the Golden Evening" (Bird), Mrs. G. R. Hall.

Heading Methodist Episcopal Church—E. F. Newell, pastor. Morning worship at 10:30; sermon on, "The Children of To-morrow." Reception of members. Sunday school at 11:00; lesson on, "Stephen's Battle and Victory." Junior and intermediate league at 3. Epworth league at 6; subject, "Others," as a watchword for Christians. At 7 o'clock, temperance rally in the opera house. Speakers representing business, labor, medicine, law and the ministry, all local talent, and the opera house ought to be packed to the doors concerning issues so vital to the city.

Congregational Church—J. W. Barnett, pastor. 10:30 a. m., worship and sermon; subject, "The Relation of the State to the Liquor Traffic." 12 m., Sunday school. 3 p. m., the juniors. There will be no evening service because of the no-license rally in the opera house. Thursday, 7:30 p. m., mid-week service; subject, "God's Desire for Man." The music for Sunday morning is as follows: Organ, "No Shadows Yonder" (Cornell) and "Pilgrims' Chorus" (Wagner). The choir will sing, "Bow Down Thine Ear" (Lewis), "My God, I Thank Thee" (Maker) and "Draw Nigh to Me Ye Weary" (Cornell).

Headquarters for muslim underwear at Vaughan's.

#### AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Author of "Princess Pat" One of the Best Known Lyrics.

Henry Blossom, the librettist, who, in collaboration with that masterly composer, Victor Herbert, has given us "The Princess Pat," a three-act comic opera that set a new rage for such productions in New York this season, and which will be the attraction at the Barre opera house Monday, March 6, is undoubtedly one of the foremost lyrics writers now before the public. He knows how to write verse, to set to music, that is singable and not the utter rhymed drivel that his conferees constantly grind out. It may safely be said that just now he is the cleverest author of lyrics in the business. He can also write a good book when he is in the right mood, and that he surely was when he wrote "The Princess Pat." Other operas on which Mr. Blossom and Mr. Herbert collaborated are "Mlle. Modiste," "The Red Mill," "The Prima Donna," and the musical play, "The Only Girl." Every one of these distinct success, both artistically and financially.—adv.

#### Who Will Claim Them?

Letters unclaimed for at the Barre post-office for the week ending March 2 were: Men—W. H. Bycraft, A. K. Brown, E. L. Clark, Aron Johnson, F. A. Miller, William Peters, Joseph Sinna, Guido Toffoloni, 327 North Main street; E. M. Wheeler.

Women—Mrs. Henry Bolster, Mrs. Henry Dolan, Mrs. M. J. Dornson, Miss Aurelie Hitchcock, Beatrice Mazzini, Miss Helen Rogers, Miss Ruth Wilcox.

Large discount on winter millinery at Mrs. Miles' store, 70 North Main street, Monday, March 6, and display of early spring models from Boston and New York markets.—adv.

## Why March is the Most Dangerous Month.



March is the most dangerous month of the year because the change of season is more than a good many systems can stand. Too often it is true that the sick "last only till spring." But if the system is fortified, if the impurities are driven from the blood, and the nerve tissues fed with wholesome and strength-giving food medicine, there is no danger in the change of seasons. Father John's Medicine is invaluable as a tonic in the spring. It strengthens the system and drives out the poisonous waste matter—builds up the body. It is this power that has made it so successful for colds and throat troubles. No weakening stimulants, morphine or other dangerous drugs or alcohol.—Adv.

#### 50,000 HAPPY PRISONERS.

Are the Austrians Now Held by Italians in Prison Camps.

Rome, March 4.—"The happiest war prisoners in Europe are those fifty thousand of Austria now held by the Italians, according to the Rev. Walter L. Lowrie, pastor of St. Paul's American church, who has been specially delegated by the Young Men's Christian association to look after prison camps in Italy.

After returning from a trip recently among the prisoners, Dr. Lowrie led to a correspondent of the Associated Press: "These prisoners are lodged in some of the most magnificent castles and palaces of Italy, the homes of former kings and princes. They are well fed, they are not ill-treated or browbeaten, and they are not only not made to work, but they are really leading the happy life, if anybody at this time, away from home and country and family and loved ones. They have but two complaints to make, one is that Europe is at war.

"I am ashamed of Europe," said one prisoner to me, and he voiced the sentiment of all. Of course this feeling has a certain mental depression as an accompaniment. Their second complaint is that they are not allowed to work and earn a few cents a day, as prisoners are permitted to do in France, Germany and elsewhere. That they are not at work is due to the objections made by the labor leaders of Italy who felt that all war work should go to Italians in need of work to keep themselves and their families going.

"But these prisoners are improving their time for all that. Nearly all of them are learning English. I have had difficulty in getting enough English books for them.

"Among the places where the prisoners are kept is the castle at Aquila, ruled by Frederick II, and about which Emperor William of Germany once wrote a monograph. Another place is at Bain, near Naples, where some thousand prisoners are housed in the beautiful old structure of the dukes of Anjou. I think its terraces looking over the bay give one of the finest views of all Italy. Two thousand prisoners are sheltered also in the Sistiene Monastery at Padula, which is perhaps more comfortable than a palace, the Versailles of Italy, which would hold no less than fifty thousand prisoners and make them comfortable at that."

#### Direct Primaries.

There will be an opportunity at next Tuesday's election for the voters of Vermont to register the approval of the direct primary idea. It is a change to be desired and an experiment worthy of a fair trial.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. F. E. Howe of Bennington, who has given the question a careful study, comes to the conclusion, as expressed in his letter that has been widely circulated the past week, that if the bill becomes a law it will prove a farce in bettering the governmental affairs of Vermont.

Former Governor Josiah Grout of Derby is sure the new law would be beneficial. These two are quoted as they have both had practical personal experiences under the old order of things and from this experience and from a broad study of men and measures are able to reach right conclusions in the present instance.

We think the idea of the direct primary law is right and that in our case it should be given a fair trial. We do not believe in letting well enough alone. We believe in hitting the higher trail!—St. Johnsbury Republican.

## Special Values Friday and Saturday

JUST RECEIVED A CARLOAD OF FANCY SUNKIST ORANGES

35c VALUE, per dozen ..... 25c  
40c VALUE, per dozen ..... 35c  
45c VALUE, per dozen ..... 40c  
50c VALUE, per dozen ..... 45c

SPECIAL PRICES BY THE BOX

#### LEMONS

25c DOZEN—16 FOR 25c

#### Florida GRAPEFRUIT

SIX, FOUR AND THREE FOR 25c

#### BANANAS

15c TO 25c PER DOZEN

#### LETTUCE and CELERY

FRESH IN SATURDAY MORNING

GOODS DELIVERED FREE PHONE 246-W

Diversi Fruit Co.

## "Vote No on the Yellow Ballot"

Throughout Vermont there is a revulsion of feeling toward the drastic, unjust and intemperate so-called Perry bill. From the small as well as the large communities comes the report, "Let Well Enough Alone." Towns will not willingly give up local control of town matters nor consent to again be under the domination of the cities. Local option is commended by church and state. Leaders of note throughout the country unite in declaring it the only safe policy to pursue. Vermont has tried prohibition and found it wanting. Under local option the number of federal licenses has decreased over 300 per cent. It is a true statement of fact that "local option is a temperance measure."

From every section of Washington county comes testimony of the effectiveness of local option and the determination to "vote No on the yellow ballot."

Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 19, 1916.  
"I am opposed to the bill because I believe the present law allows an adequate expression of public sentiment on the liquor question and that the results under the present local option statute are more satisfactory than they were under the old prohibitory law. While I have always voted against license in Montpelier, I believe the law is working very satisfactorily and should not be changed."

FRED A. HOWLAND.

Cabot, Vt., Feb. 22, 1916.  
"I shall support the local option law, and do what I can to help the cause."

L. C. LANCE.

Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 19, 1916.  
"I am in favor of the present local option law, and shall vote to retain it."

L. A. NEWCOMB, M. D.

Barre, Vt., Feb. 23, 1916.  
"The present liquor law, while not perfect, seems to have worked out very satisfactorily. I am of the firm belief that the prohibition measure is no more of a panacea for temperance than the present law. In so far as I can see, industrial conditions are doing more for the cause of temperance than either measure. Experience demonstrates that no law is any stronger than the PUBLIC OPINION behind it, wherefore, the logical course would seem to be to preach temperance, teach temperance and show the public and the individual the great advantages of temperance as compared with the evils of intemperance. By so doing, I think, far more can be accomplished than by eternally legislating and thereby antagonizing this faction or that."

J. A. HEALY.

Calais, Vt., Feb. 23, 1916.  
"As far as my knowledge goes, the present local option law works better than any prohibition law that has been enacted or will be."

N. H. HOLT.

Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 16, 1916.  
"I am not in sympathy with those people who wish to use the present license local option law as a means of making money by the sale of liquor. In my opinion, the question resolves itself into this: What is best for the majority of the people and what kind of a law will produce the best results, all things considered? I have voted no-license, believing that this produces the best results in Montpelier, where I reside. It might not do as well in some other places. I believe that a change in the law, however, such as is proposed, would amount to nothing more or less than going back to such prohibition as we experienced prior to the enactment of the local option law. All attempts to cover this up seem to me ridiculous. I believe that the condition of affairs which is certain to be resurrected under the 'Perry' law is not desirable; and, as good results can be obtained under the present law, I shall vote against the change."

H. C. SHURTLEFF, Attorney at Law.

Cabot, Vt., Feb. 23, 1916.  
"As far as I understand the 'Perry' bill, I shall not vote for it."

J. M. SOUTHWICK.

Marshfield, Vt., Feb. 23, 1916.  
"I think the present law as good as any that will be made."

H. F. MOSSE.

Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 26, 1916.  
"In my opinion, to return to the old prohibitory law, which is practically what the 'Perry' bill means, would be a big long step backwards, and instead of accomplishing what is expected of it, it would on the other hand increase the sale of liquor and materially reduce the quality. It would at once become a plaything of the politicians and open up numerous dives and kitchen bar rooms and in a wholesale manner make liars and perjurers of our citizens. In my opinion, the sale of intoxicating liquors is a detriment to the country, but so long as the United States government allows it to be manufactured and take a handsome revenue from every gallon sold, the question is under what law can it be handled best? I shall vote against the 'Perry' bill."

LESTER H. GREENE.

Marshfield, Vt., Feb. 26, 1916.  
"I am not in favor of the 'Perry' act."

A. T. DAVIS.

Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 21, 1916.  
"I never voted for license, but I believe our local option law has done and is doing more for temperance than the 40 years of prohibition ever done. I expect to be able to reach the poll to vote against the 'Perry' bill."

HORACE L. WATSON, M. D.

Barre, Vt., Feb. 19, 1916.  
"The local option law has been beneficial to the state of Vermont. Leave the law as it is now—perhaps it is not ideal, but I think it is far better than any change suggested."

C. H. MAGOON, M. D.

Waterbury, Vt., Feb. 18, 1916.  
"I am decidedly opposed to the 'Perry' bill, and think it will be a step backward if adopted. I hope it will be defeated and I shall vote March 7, 'NO.'"

GEO. WASHBURN, M. D.

Northfield, Vt., Feb. 12, 1916.  
"We are glad to say that we are in favor of the retention of the present local option law as better expressing the sentiment of the majority of the people of this state. We believe that prohibition—the true prohibition—is a matter of education, rather than of legislation. We do not think that the proposed 'Perry' law will have the support of the public, and hence will not be law in the true sense. We believe that eventually intoxicating liquor will become outlawed—we believe that its misuse should be outlawed—but we do not think that our people are now ready for this rather precipitate change. We have, therefore, used our influence, and shall vote against the 'Perry' law."

WILLIAM C. WHITE, Attorney at Law.

Berlin, Vt., Feb. 19, 1916.  
"I believe the present law to be the best liquor law Vermont has ever known and shall use my vote and influence to keep it as it is."

W. J. ROYCE.

Barre, Vt., Feb. 19, 1916.  
"I believe that an acceptance of the 'Perry' bill, should by the state of Vermont at its March election, would be only a step backward."

C. E. SEARLES.

FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE STATE, FROM LARGE CENTERS AND SMALL COMMUNITIES, COMES THE WORD—"LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE"

"VOTE NO ON THE YELLOW BALLOT"

Hotel Association of Vermont